LANCASTER.

A Discussion of What It Has and What It Wante.

AN ABLE ADDRESS BY W. U. HENSEL.

Speaking Before the Board of Trade on the Needs of the Municipality-How Lancaster Compares With Other Cittes of Similar Size-Some of the Suggestions Made.

In Eshieman's hall, on Tuesday evening, by invitation of the Board of Trade, W. U. Hensel, esq., delivered an address on "The town we live in ; what it has, and what it wants." It was a masterly presentation of the subject, which was frequently interrupted by applause. The speaker talked from notes, and his remarks occupied about two hours time. The big room was well filled with members of the Board of Trade and their guests, and there was a very considerable sprinkling of ladies. Mr. B. F. Breneman resided, and introduced the speaker. At the conclusion of the address, Mr. Brostus moved to adjourn, at the same time felicitously thanking the speaker for his able and exhaus

Mr. Hensel, in an apologetic way, suggested that the easy and effective answer of a sneer might auticipate the discussion of business questions by one whose commercial experience had been limited to wearing a gh hat in a political procession. He might plead, however, a certain appreciation of "the duty a man owes to the town he lives in," and a certain distuterestedness in relation to special interests, as his entire real estate transactions consisted in paying interest on a mortgage that actrues with unerring certainty and over increasing celerity, and his stock speculations were confined to the Rote brake and Lancaster crematorium.

The committee on statistics had received many replies to the many more inquiries sent out, and from these had been gleaned most of the facts that would be presented as illustrating the resources of Lancaster and many of the suggestions as to its needs. Surely no one man could tell all that Lancaster has, and no two men would probably agree about all it wants. Certainly it wants more self-assertion:

and properly the organ of this is the Board of Trade. Its note should have no teeble nor uncertain sound. "Thou that tellest good tidings to Jerusalem, lift up thy voice with strength; lift it up; be not straid." This is an age of business. The message of the century is commercialism. Even in boss besten and ring-ridden Philadelphia the merchant element is reasserting its control of nunicipal politics. In the pres-ent organization, community of interest and ration of action among those who have like atms has at last been secured , and this is a good deal for congratulation.

TOO LITTLE PUBLIC SPIRIT.

Langaster has had too little public spiritthe disposition of the individual to concede and surrender something to promote the common welfare, even with a calculating common welfare, even with a calculating purpose of getting benedits remotely. Some forty years ago there was a demand for the exercise of such a feeling, and it was answered in the movement, led by David Longenecker, to establish the cotten mills. That was an experiment and, through some vicissitudes, finally was established the plant that now employs \$1,250,000 capital, engages 1,000 hands, pays out \$325,000 annually in wages, works up \$700,000 raw material into 7,500,000 yards of fabric and sells a product of over \$1,000,000. This single industry sup Tota single industry supover \$1,000,000. ports about one sixth of our population were it to be biotted out, our commercial pros perity would be sadly and seriously impaired and every foot of real estate suffer marked depreciation: and yet if by any contingency this industry were to be destroyed; or if by any turn of fortune another like it could be added to our material interests, how much 100,000 tone of coal consumed in Lancaster is likely reduced \$1 per ton by the construction to this city of the Reading & Columbia railroad, and yet the entire local subscriptions could be covered by the saving of our citizens in a six-mouth. What had not the tions could be covered by the saving of our citizens in a six-month. What had not the Quarryville railroad added to our business prosperity contrasted with the investment in it of Lancaster capital? It is to be feared that the public spirit which lays hold of such enterprise, which prompts the individual to contribute his share to the general public weal, with chances only of getting his luvestment back remotally, has been jacking here. ment back remotely, has been lacking here. Now that we are entering upons new era of professional and business life, when a new generation is taking up the work, when sons, juniors and employes are succeeding to the business of the talhers and seniors, there are signs of a revival of public spirit in Lan-WHAT MUST BE CREATED.

Emerson, in speaking of genius, says

" Every master has found his material col lected, and his power lay in his sympathy with his people and in his love of the materials he wrought in. * * Great genial power, one would almost say, consists in not being original at ail: in being altogether receptive; in letting the world do all and suf-fering the spirit of the hour to pass unob-structed through the mind." It the scard of Trade can create this spirit, even as a sen-timent, it will soon lay hold of the materials and inspire individuals to their adaptation and use. We must awake to a consciousness and use. We must awake to a consciousness of our own resources. For we are mightly blessed in what we have. Cities, like men, have a proper pride of ancestry. The past, some one has said, at least is secure; and whether or not Lancaster is to have a future, the indisputable fact is that our city has a history. The growth and experience of a century and a half are hersess by far, it is true, than the historic towns ess by far, it is true, than the historic towns of older American settlements, younger than even the earlier of the frontier line of Penn-sylvania towns; but it is something to be re-membered that before Washington was born Andrew Hamilton was the transferee of these lands. The preeminence of this shire town among the inland cities of the country dur-ing the Revolutionary period is a familiar story, though passing the notice of the rising story, though passing the notice of the rising generation in the drift of business life westward and the steady advance of the centre of population toward the geographical centre of the United States. One is most forcibly reminded, however, of the pretensions of the Lancaster of one hundred years ago in the draft of a letter written by Jasper Yeates in 1789, favoring Lancaster for the federal capital. [The letter in full will be found at the end of this report.—REP.]

ONE REASON FOR CONGRATULATION It was perhaps not an unmixed evil that granted. The location of state and factors capitals has almost invariably carried with them to even as salubrious climates as this a "malaria" that has happily not yet im-paired the beathful conditions of our sur-roundings. Since the degeneracy of modern legislators, we have reason to congratulate ourselves that the mephide atmosphere of the state capital, if it existed seventy years ago, was transferred with the seat of Pennsylvania's government from Lancaster to

Harrisburg.
In this old and time-stained manuscript there is a reminder slike of our historical resources and our lack of appreciation. In common with a vastamount of its kind, the property of the family of which its author was the most distinguished member, it has gone from out the keeping of our own citizans; and when the future historian comes to find the scattered leaves of local history he will vainly reach far and wide in the arduous task of their collection. Here and there re-main a family resident whose integrity is inmain a family resident whose integrity is in-tact, and a business taking root in the remote past, around the trunks of which run the rings of a hundred years existence and devel-pment; but upon the whole the story of our octal, political, commercial and professional life of the past century is fast fading away. Even the men who were here when the conestogs Navigation company ran its packets and the local newspapers chronicled weekly "the commerce of the port of Lancaster";

those who saw the first engine enter the city and who read the first telegram flashed hither; the generation that lived and did our business before the era of steam and electricity are becoming scarcer and scarcer. Where Benjamin West painted and Tom Paine wrote tracts, where Failing steam and electricity are becoming scarcer and scarcer. Where Bedjamin West painted and Tom Paine wrote tracts, where Fulton experimented and Wm. Henry entertained, where Congress met and Washington tarried, where Jasper Yeates lived and Edward Hand died, where the old block house stood and where the Hessian prison barracks, where John Andre played at marbles with the Cope boys and where Despard, one of the regictes of English history, plotted, are entirely unmarked if not almost faded from the recollection. It is to be doubted if even the history students of our high school know so well the most notable events and personages of our city's history as of more remote communities; certainly our local geography is unfamiliar to the pupils of the schools. With a wealth of material we have little of the historical spirit. Lancaster has history. It wants a historical society.

RABE ADVANTAGES OF LOCATION. Our city has rare advantages of geographi cal location, of which nothing can deprive it. The shire town of the first county of all the country, the natural boundaries of that county are so well defined that no circumstance is likely to ever disturb its integrity. Into this seat of justice and central mart of trade must pour its wealth through all the years t come as the waters flow to the basto all time the city will receive and largely de pend upon the trade of the country, and any that ignores this will be fatal. greater importance than to keep our own trade at home it is to keep from staying at home the distant trade that now comes here. This rural trade will steadily increase with the improvement of the country, and as the rag carpet is exchanged for Brussels, the paper window shades for lace curtains, and the accordeon and fiddle for the tuneful music-box and grand plane. Our proximity to the seaboard cities will never be destroyed; and yet we are not so close as to bring our retail trade into too close competition with edity merchants. Our easy railroad omunication with Philadelphia, New Y and Baitimore affords a ready and ever in-

creasing market for our surplus market sup Lancaster has good health. Her situation is highly favorable. The sanitary conditions are better and the death rate lower than in any other city of its class in the state. There s no swamp here to breed malaria nor a sluggish stream to hinder proper drainage.

Her schools are good and well administered; their finances are in excellent condi-

tion and against \$228,781 of property its offset is only \$63,000 of debt; the rate of tax is low. so only ses, one of deet; the rate of tax is low, and the principle of nonpartisanship in the board of directors is now firmly established. We have a college, with a hundred years of history behind it, whose corner-stone Franklin hunseif laid; and Lancaster is fortunate in being not only the educational but the theological centre of a great church that has its hold on the affections and

allegiance of a large portion of the people of Pennsylvania.

Of churches, and it is to be hoped of religion, there is abundant supply. With nearly forty congregations representing about half as many distinct denominations, there can be no just complaint of a lack of variety. They number nearly 10,000 actual members and embrace a community of over 20,000 souls. Upon the million dollars of Lancaster's shurch property there is scarce \$50,000 of

peers in state journalism. It has a pure and refined social life; hospitality and comfort that have distinguished us abroad; its markets are the most abundant and cheapest to be found in the state, and even the houseold service here—though much complained of-is more faithful and economical than is the wont of large cities. While our charities are well established, efficient and easily sup-ported, the gratifying fact remains that no town of any size in Pennsylvania shows so

small a proportion of the defective, delin-quent and dependent classes. Our financial system is solid and stable, and no occasional failure shakes it. The five national banks here aggregate \$1,360,000 capital-more than all the banks of Scranton with an alleged population of 70,000—\$666, 092 surplus, \$2,240,000 deposits, and \$2,971,716 discounts—not to speak of the transactions of private banks, whose business is not pub ished, but whose solidity and responsibility

are unquestioned. CHEERING PIQUEES.

added to our material interests, how much stock subscription for the enterprise could be raised in Lancaster? The freight on the city debt has decreased from \$667,753.00 to city debt has decreased from \$657,753,06 to \$456,253; our sewerage system, it not the best, is far superior to most towns; our population from 1870 to 1850 increased the average per cent. of the whole country; in 1885 we polled 6,057 votes to 3,280 in 1868, and if Scranton with 7,727 votes has 70,000 population and Williamsport with 3,006 has 28,000 people, Lancaster with great modesty can claim from 30,000 to 32,000.

Other elements of progress are to be found

Other elements of progress are to be found in the fact that the 1,200 gas consumers of 1874 have increased to 3,000; the actual revenue collection of this district has swellen from \$1,251,801.25 in 1883.84 to about \$1,653, 718.80 in 1886.87; our much abused water supply is twice as great per capita as that of Buffaio, Boston, Cincinnati or Portadelphia, and six times as profuse as that of most European cities; the rate of water taxes is actually lower than in any other town in the state, whether for household recognition. in the state, whether for household necessities in the state, whether for household necessities, conveniences or to supply manufacturing power. Our real estate valuation is assessed at nearly \$13,000,000, though actually about \$15,000,000 or \$16,000,000; it is exceeded per capita only by Philadelpula, Pittsburg, Allegheny and perhaps Reading. From 1872 to the present time there were issued here 1,670 building permits, representing 2,100 new buildings worth at least \$3,150,000. Of the 7.789 buildings to this city 5.853 are of the 7,789 buildings in this city 5,563 are of brick and stone, and for building brick is to be had nowhere cheaper than here. Of the 100 leading cities in this country the people of not one are so con fortably housed as Lau-caster's; over a third of our adults are

property owners.

The tobacco and live stock trade at this point are enormous and of closs concern to the business life of the city; their relations to our agricultural system and the best means to protect and promote them ought to be of high interest to the Board of Trade. The business of the the railroads, telegraph,

The business of the the railroads, telegraph, telephone and postoffice here is increasing every year. The Reading railroad business has grown at least a third in six years; the Pennsylvania railroad sells 180,000 teletes now per annum to 111,000 ten years ago; our postal revenues have gained 16 per cent, in the last five months of 1886 over the corresponding perior of 1886.

ponding perior of 1886.

The manufactures of Lancaster exhibit greater variety than those of any other city in Pennsylvania except Philadelphia and Pittsburg; and of the first hundred cities in all the United States this one ranks higher in manufactured product than in population.
Our manufacturing establishments are scarcely less than 500 in number and their employes aggregate about 5,000; while the strictly commercial sales of the city cannot tall far short of \$5,000,000 per anum; being happily distributed through a large number of small stores and not consolidated in a lew big monopolies. big monopolies.

WHAT LANCASTER WANTS. But the wants of the city are almost as raried as its resources; and no little diversity of opinion prevails in the answers to inquirie for suggestions as to what will best promote for suggestions as to what will best promote the business interests and general weifare of Lancaster. "Let everybody buy at home," says one; "offer inducements to manufac-tures," says another; "unlock the money in the banks and at interest;" "more water;" "lower taxes;" "cetter city government;" "tree cremation;" "paved streets and cheaper light." and so on.

iight," and so on.
Whatever differences of opinion may prevail, there is concurrence in the view our Board of Trade should first aid the lan-guishing manufacturing industries already established here; find out the worthiest of them, extend the aid of capital to struggling them, extend the aid of capital to struggling mechanics and artisans and then induce bither that class of works for which our people show the best adaptation and for which our location is most favorable. Certainly industries of the class of the watch factory, which convert the smallest amount of raw material into the greatest value of product, distributing the largest amount as the wages of labor, are most desirable; and for such industries as the manufacture of shelf hardware, hats and caps, clocks, buttons, jewelry, saddlery goods, rifles, rubber goods, shirts, carpets, sliks, woolens, &c., Lancaster can offer special advantages. Lancaster needs to indeed its undue amount of capital invested here in bank stocks, mortgages and judgments; the tendency has been too strong to

run in that direction. It twenty per cent of the five millions here at interest were diverted to productive industries; and one scre in five of our sites in the suburts for factories were given free for such purposes, the effect would undoubtedly be to greatly stimulate the general business prosperity. It may be profitably suggested whether a general improvement company, to promote such objects ought not to be organized within the Board of Trade.

We want some new railroads; certainly the line to New Holland, opening up to easy communication the rich east end of the county, and a connection via Quaryville with the Baltimore & Ohio system. We want street railway extensions and ready facilities to reach our suburbs, as they will soon be

to reach our suburbs, as they will soon be built up and occupied. Lancaster is remark-able among cities in that it scarcely has any suburbs. We want better rates of transporable among cities in that it scarcely has any suburbs. We want better rates of transpor-tation and uniform and certain charges for telegraphy and telephone service, as well as efficiency. The Board of Trade has a right to demand, and it is its duty to see that corpor-stions deal justly between man and man and fairly between place and place.

Lancaster wants cheaper light and a ready supply of steam or other fuel distributed by mains.

But chief among all its needs is a non-parti-san city government, administered by busi-ness men, for business purposes and on busi-

ness principles. It has a nou-partisan fire and school department; it must be extended to council, the police, the assessors, water, streets, sewerage and other questions of municipal business. The rearrangement of the wards, redistribution of the police, better water supply, storage, street and paving to provements, are all ques-tions for a business men's and not a politician's government. Here is the place; now is the time to organize such a movement to rid our time to organize such a movement to rid our city politics of baleful and corrupting in-fluences that have solzed upon the individual voter; "I am not the one, perhaps," said the speaker, "to advise business men, in their political duties, but in such a movement where any will follow I will go and where any will feed I will follow."

any will lead I will follow."

It is true our city needs that its people trade at home; and on the other hand our merchants want to bring all trade possible here by the exercise of taste, liberality, enter prise and intelligence in the selection, the display and the advertisement of their goods, it is for this board to consider the cash and credit, the "frade" and order systems; to the modification of the extreme prevalence

of the credit plan here.
Water works improvements pay, increased water works improvements pay; increased facilities bring larger revenues; we collect \$50,000 water rents now, a gain of 700 per cent in ten years, and yet our storage capacity has not been enlarged in thirty-five years. This is of superior importance to the question of supply at present; but for neither this nor the proposed new sewerage will or west. ought the people vote money, unless this board gives some guarantee of a judicious expenditure by a body of councilmen put in commation as the representatives of the real business and property interests of the city.

The moral risks of loss by fire are less in
Lancaster than any other town in the state; the actual losses in three years have not averaged over \$18,000 per anum. It may be profitable to inquire whether our city could not afford to carry a portion of its own fire

risks seeing the large amounts paid annually here for insurance. A new cemetery outside the city limits and the conversion of the small graveyards in the centre of the town into parks; the promotion of high farming, gardening and fruit culture in the adjoining country; the freeing of the public highways by the aboliton of at least a purion of the toil gates that now bem in and cut off the city; the generous endowment of the college; the erection of public memorials; the establishment of a free library; the promotion of scientific study in its relation to our local interests and other work of individ

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.
With this history behind what future may not be before us? With our richness of resources, the affluence of the surrounding and tributary country, what may not follow the application of new energy and well directed capacity to this wealth of material at hand? Thatother towns have outstripped us has been due to their lack of advantages and their necessities, rather than to their superiority. We have jugged along, because we have We have jugged along, because we have telt easy and comfortable and have finally experienced the disadvantages of tern to fortune. It with this association now to determine what shall Lancaster's future be. We went no sudden development, no inflated prosperity. no fictitious advances, no experimental en-terprises: but we want co-operation, liber-ality and public spirit; intelligent discussion in your committees week after week of the subjects allotted them, and in your chambers month after month of each one of the questions I have projected, and a hundred questions I have projected, and a hundred others that your larger sagacity and broader experience will promptly suggest. The public mind is quickened to inter-est in them: popular feeling has been excited to expectation of some results here: it will not do to simply resolve and re-resolve and die the same. The principle of every man for himself must be modified by the recognition of that broader principle that every one who contributes to the public wel-fare will resp bis share of the general advan-tages; and if this Board of Trade-poten-to control by its united action the business, to control by its united action the business, the social, the commercial and the political life and deatiny of this city—will take hold of these questions in the right spirit, it will hear the voice of an approving constituency—a great municipality of 30,000 people and the near possibilities of 50,000, with complex and varied interests, sounding to them the socialm of inspiration: "Enlarge the place of thy tent and let them stretch forth the curtains of thing habitation—asses not lengther. tains of thine habitation : spare not, lengthen thy cords and strengthen thy stakes."

THE PROBRAL CAPITAL. casons Given to 1789 For Making Lancaster

the Permanent Seat of Congress. Following is the "Rough Draft" of a letter, framed by Jasper Yeates, to the Federal Con-gress of 1789, on behalf of the corporation of ancaster, asking for the location here of the Federal Congress. The original MSS, is the property of D. McN. Stauffer, of New York; and it was read in part by Mr. Hensel in his

address last evening.

LANCASTER, March 7, 1789.

Gentlemen: The Corporation of this Borough have been instructed by the Inhabitants therrof and of the adjoining Townships to address you. The new Constitution to which we anxiously look up as the means of establishing the empire of America on the most sure and solid basis is now in motion and one of the objects of Congress will be to fix on a permanent Piace of Residence where their available.

their exclusive jurisdiction can be conven-iently and safely exercised. Should the general interests of the Union point out an inland Central Situation as preferable to that of a seaport for the future residence of that Honorable Body, we humbly presume to offer ourselves as candidates for that distinguished honor. We feel ourselves more emboldened to enter into the list as we and this Borough has been lately put in nomination by the Honorable Congress under the former Corporation, and we suffer ourselves to be flattered that the reason which then subsisted for such a choice, ex-ists more strongly at the present moment, As an Inland Town we do not perceive our-selves inferior to any within the Dominion of the United States:—Our lands are re-

markably fertile, and in a high state of culti-Our country is possessed of every convenience for water works. As will appear by the draft herewith seut, and peculiarly healthy. Our water is good, every necessary material for building is to be had in the greatsat quantity desired and at the most resson able rates, and we venture to assert that there is no part of the United States which can beast within the compass of ten miles the same number of wagons and good teams with ourselves.

same number of wagons same number of wagons same number of wagons same with ourselves.

We are sensible that dealing in generals will have no effect with dispassionate and temperate minds. We venture, therefore, to descend into a more minute recapitulation descend into a more minute recapitulation of cledge ourselves to you for the truth and

descend into a more minute recapitulation and piedge ourselves to you for the truth and correctness of the following statement, which has been made upon the most thorough examination and in the carefullest manner in our power, without exaggeration.

The borough of Lancaster is a square, encompassing a portion of ground of one mile in length from the centre (the court house) by the main streots which intersect it at right angles. We have five public buildings, including an elegant court house, 58 feet by 48 feet. In the second story thereof is a very handsome room, 41 feet by 32 feet in the clear, and two conveniently adjoin-

ing rooms, each being 22 feet by 16 feet in the clear. There are cleven places of public worship besides a temporary synagogue belonging to the respective societies of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Reformed church of Heidelberg, Moravian, Quakers and Catholics. Within the compass of the berough an enumeration of the dwelling houses was actually taken in 1786, and the number then built was 678, which since that period has considerably increased. Many of the houses are large, elegant and commodious, and would in our idea accommodate Congress and their suite at this period without inconvenience, Boarding and lodging are to be had at very easy at this period without inconvenience. Board-ing and lodging are to be had at very easy rates. According to the best computation we can make there are within this borough

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1886.

can make there are within this borough about 4,200 souls.

A number of great roads pass through this piace. We are a thoroughfare to the four cardinal points of the compass. Labor is to be had at the rate of 2s per day. The current prices of provisions are: Wheat 5.6, rys 3, Indian coru 2-6, cats 1.6 per bushel. Best hay £3 per ton, pork, stall fed best from 25 to 30s per cwt., vesi 3 and mutton 3 gd. per pound. All kinds of pouliry are in great abundance and reasonable. Shad, rock and salmon are plentifully supplied to us from the Susquehama in their season. The prices of fire wood the last season have been for hickory wood 12s 64 and oak 8a 6d, per cord.

Within the distance of 9 and 30 miles from this place we have six furnaces, 7 forges, 2 slitting mills and 2 rolling mills for the manufacture of iron. Within a compass of 10 miles square we have 17 merchant mills, 16 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 4 oil mills, 5 hemp mills, 2 boring and grinding mills for gun barrels and 8 tan yards. There are a great number of convenient sites for water works still unoccupied. Within the borough, also are the following manufacturers and artisans, viz: 14 hatters, 36 shoemakers, 4 tanners, 7 saddlers, 25 tailors, 22 butchers, 25 weavers, 3 stocking weavers, 25 blacksmiths and whitesmiths, 6 wheel wrights, 21 bricklayers and masons, 12 bakers, 30 carpenters, 11 coopers. smiths, 6 wheelwrights, 21 bricklayers and masons, 12 bakers, 30 carpenters, 11 coopers, 6 plasterers, 5 clock and watchmakers, 6 to-bacconists, 4 dyers, 7 guasmiths, 5 rope-makers, 4 tinmen, 2 brass founders, 3 skinmakers, 4 tinmen, 2 brass founders, 3 skindressers, 1 brushmaker, 7 furriers, 7 nailers, 5 silversmiths, 3 potters and 3 coppersmiths, besides their respective journeymen and apprentices. There are also 3 breweries, 3 brickyards and 2 printing presses, and 40 houses of public entertainment within the borough.

orough.

The material for building, such as stone, Itme, sand, ciay proper for brick, timber, boards, &c., are to be had in the greatest abundance at the most reasonable rates.

We would instance as one particular that the best pine boards from the Susquehanna

are delivered here at 5s. 6d. per hundred feet Our centrical situation will be pest deter mined by the consideration of the following distances which pursue the courses of the roads now occupied, but which may be shortened, and which we consider as accurately

From Lancaster to Philadelphia From Lancaster to Daniel's Ferry Call's Ferry From Lancaster to Trenton by the swedes' Ford From Lancaster to Coyell's Ferry on From Lancaster to Coyen.

Delaware.
From Lancaster to Reading.
From Lancaster to East in
From Lancaster to Wright's Ferry, 2015

From Lauvaster to Harris Ferry, Susquebanna From Lancaster to Anderson's Ferry From Lancaster to McCall's Ferry From Lancaster to Roland's Ferry on From Lancaster to Roland's Ferry on From Lancaster to Harper's Ferry on We have presumed, gentlemen, to make

foregoing statement and address it to L. The general national interests of America at large will, we are persuaded, be fully considered when the important point of the future permanent residence of Congress is agitated and determined on by that honor-

We have reasons to think that Wm. Hamliton, esq., who is entitled to the rent charges and unoccupied parts of this borough, would cheerfully meet every wish of Congress, so far as his property is concerned. Permit us only to add that our citizens are federal and strongly attached to the new system of gov-ernment. We have the honor to be with every sentiment of respect, gentlemen, your most faithful and obedient humble ser-

In behalf of the corporation and citizens. LITERIEV BLIZABETHTOWN.

Five Popular Discourses. ELIZABETHTOWN, Dec. 29.-About one month ago, a party of our enterprising liter-ary gentlemen assembled together for the purpose of arranging for having a series of lectures given in our town by renowned speakers. Their efforts were successful. The following officers were elected to serve as lecture committee: J. F. Ober, president; J. iecture committee: J. F. Ober, president; J. G. Westhafer, secretary; Rev. S. M. Roeder, treasurer. Season tickets were sold at \$1.00, which entitled the holder to admission to five lectures. Over 150 season tickets have been sold, and last night the dirst lecture was given in Horst's hall, before a very large audience. The speaker was Rev. Theodore Schmauk, of Lebanou, Pa, who spoke for two hours on "The Blue Side of a Dallat." Every one was pleased to hear the hopographs and in. was pleased to hear the humorous and in-

was pleased to hear the humorous and instructive address.

The next fecture will occur on January 11, 1887, when Rev. A. C. Whitmer, of Lancaster, will speak on "Naming the Baby"; on Feb. 15, Rev. T. S. Johnson, of Lebanon, will speak on "Love, Courtship and Marriage"; on March 1, Col. A. C. Coptand will speak on "Snob and Snobbery." The lifth, and last lecture will be given later. As yet no speaker has been engaged for that occasion but it is has been engaged for that occasion but it is thought that Col. J. P. Santard will give us

ROROUGH NOISE

Last evening seventeen pieces of the Elizabethtown cornet band went to Bainbridge to attend the fatr being held by the Mechanic's band, of that place. They are meeting with success; the admission is free.

The council of the Lutheran church here held a meeting on Sunday in the chapel, and designated Sunday. Japany 16, 1887, as the designated Sunday, January 10, 1887, as the day to dedicate the new Lutheran church. Impressive ceremonies are being prepared for the day, and a number of ministers from abroad will be present. The church will be finished in a week; it was begun in March

last. It is a very beautiful edifice.
The Boston Ideal "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company was in town on Friday last with twenty. two people, a uniformed band, a pack of blood hounds, fifteen trunks, scenery and other material. The evening was very dis-agreeable and the result was a poor house yet the performance was fair. On Christmas they played in Middletown, afternoon and evening, to poor business. On Monday the company stranded in Harrisburg.

Funeral of Little Hinten

The funeral of Lillie Hinton, the actress, ook place Tuesday afternoon from the resi lence of her father, No. 1,424 South Broad street, Philadelphia. About 2,000 persons, relatives, friends and admirers of the de-ceased crowded the house and filled the sidewalk in front. Floral offerings almost filled the room in which the body lay, among these being a large cross of roses and littes, the offering of the George G. Meade Post, G. A. A number of well-known theatrical peo R. A number of well-known theatrical people were among the mourners. The funeral services were conducted by Rov. Henry Sharp, of the Presbyterian church, and the interment was at Mount Moriah cemetery.

The pail-bearers were A. P. Dutton, Louis J. Kolb, William Fields, and Samuel E. Buch of Reading; William G. Buck, of Shamokin, and J. W. Cook Hagerstown, Md.

The exhibition of the Pennsylvania State oultry society, which has been in progress at Horticultural hall, Philadelphia, since Wed-nesday last, closed Tuesday evening. Geo. H. Heller, of Etizabethtown, received first

eremium for Brown Redgame bantam cocks The Big Sale of Booth's Scats.

The demand for seats for Edwin Booth's performance on Friday night has been wonderfully large. At noon to-day there re-mained but half a dozen unsold reats down stairs, while there are but twenty-five or thirty left on the gallery. Among the pur-chasers are a great many pursons residing in different towns and villages throughout the ALL PASSENGERS INJURED.

TRAIN BUNNING AT HIGH SPEEL ATRIKES A BROKEN FROG.

The Baggage Car and Two Coaches Jump the Track and Boll Down an Embankment, The Accident Occurs at Night-Names of Some of the Injured,

PITTERURG, Dec. 29.-The Alliance Ac commodation train on the Fort Wayne road, which left this city late yesterday afternoon, was wrecked last night near New Galilee bout 40 miles west of the city, and nearly all the passengers on board were more or le infured. The train was running at a high The engine passed over the break safely, but the baggage car and two passenger coaches jumped the track and rolled down an embankment. Fortunately the cars, although bady wrecked, did not take fire, and those who escaped with slight injuries set to work to relieve the less fortunate. How the passengers escaped alive was a marvel to hose who saw the wreck. Among those most seriously injured were the following R. P. McCuriey, carpenter, in the employ of head and left ear cut; Geo. Piper, New Galilee, contused wounds on head and shoulder; W. H. Hill, baggagemaster, struck on the bead by a trunk and ankle cut and crushed; Harry Wolfe, of Enon, Pa, head cut and hip fractured; H. Gearing, brakeman, wrists and bands dangerously cut by glass : Conductor J. Altatler, head several cut and body bruised. All the wounded were taken to New Galilee where they received attention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Now that it has been definitely decided that General Logan's funeral will take place in the Senatchamber on Friday, and that his remains will lie in state in the rotunda of the capitol from to-morrow noon until Friday noon, the details to harmonize with this plan are being rapidly perfected to-day. Guards of honor, composed of representatives of the army. navy, G. A. R., Knights Templar and Loyal Legion comrades are at the Logan manaio and will be on duty at the side of the coffin from this time on until the remains are placed in the Rock Creek cemetery vault. Place to the capitol to-morrow morning will take place quietly and with but little military or civic display. The committee of senators which will represent that body at the funeral to arrange all minor details. General Sheri dan was requested to set as marshal on the day of the funeral and will be at the head of the long procession of military and civic organizations and societies that will follow the senator's remains to Rock Creek.

At a late hour this afternoon Col. Lemon authorized the statement that the fund for Mrs. Logan had reached \$25,000 from sub scription ranging from \$1,000 to \$200.

THE NEW JERSEY URNTRAL. Transfer of Its Management From the Reading

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29 .- The transfer of the property of the New Jersey Central rail. road from the management of the Philadel phia & Reading railroad company, lessee, to that of the owners next Saturday, will be without formality. Receiver Harris states that a few official changes will be made, but beyond these the return of the road to the control of the receivers will not be attended by any incident of public interest. The reorganization plan, Mr. Harris says, has not proceeded far enough as yet to talk about it, and it is altogether uncertain what propositions will be made to the security holders of the company. Of course the tripartite agreement between the Read Jersey Central and Lehigh Coal & Navigation companies will no longer remain in effect so far as the first named company is concerned, and the relations between th two other companies will remain for further adjustment. It is stated that the condition of the Jersey Central property has not de teriorated materially during its operation as a part of the Reading system.

CSTICES CHARGED WITH STEALING rands. Amounting to Over \$100,000, Kept From a Town's Treasury.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 .- Police Sergeant Danforth, of Englewood, read statistics to the Northern Englewood Improvment associa tion last night tending to show that Justice Tearney, of the Town of Lake, had collected nearly \$10,000 in the last six months, of not one dollar had been turned turned over to the town treasurer He also questioned Capt. Markey's integrity. Prosecuting Attorney Turner supported Sergeant Danforth's charge and characterized Justice Tearney's method of doing busines as judicial larceny and systematic robbery He said that since the establishment of the police court in 1875, \$132,000 had been col ected in tines, but had never been turned over to the treasurer. A committee of fiv has been appointed to investigate the charge against Justice Tearney, Captain Markey and Supervisor Stafford. Justice Tearney claim that the town owes him money, instead of the reverse being the case.

Machinists and the Knights. PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 29. — Lewis F. Smith, master workman of local assembly No.17 Knights of Labor, received a telegran yesterday from John L. Hall, a member o the district assembly No. 49 of New York city, requesting assembly No. 17 not to take any action upon the proposed withdrawal, as Master Workman Powderly had sent a letter to Mr. Hall bearing on the subject. Mr. Smith inferred from this the general executive board had become alarmed at the attiof the machinery constructors tude and had decided to grant the national trades charter. Although local assembly No 17 has served its connection with the Knight it will probably request the restoration of its charter should the national charter be granted

A Seutence of 99 Years MURPHYSBORO Ills., Dec. 29.—The trial of the Hickam murder case is at an end, result ing in the conviction of Tom and John Hickam of manslaughter and fa sentence of 99 years in the penitentiary. A motion for new trial will be heard on Tuesday. January , when it is presumed that the father and sor will go in chains together to serve what may be considered a life sentence.

by the general executive board.

LONDON, Dec. 29.-It is again rumored

that Rosalula, the Abyssinian general, has captured Kassala. It is also reported that arge body of Dervishes defeated the Abys dnians at Sabderat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.-The presi dent is very much better to-day and is attend ing to his official duties as usual. He expect to be able to attend the funeral of Senato Logan on Friday and to hold his regular New Year's reception on Saturday.

Fell Dead at a Meeting.

PEORIA, Ilia, Dec. 29.—Charles F. Bacon, of the firm of Bills & Bacon, insurance agente, and one of the most prominent citizens of this city, dropped dead at the Board of Trade at 10:50 this morning. He leaves

CONSTITUTIONAL ENFORCEMENT Survivors of the State Convention Enjoyin

Their Annual Dinner.

The association of surviving members of the constitutional convention of 1873 held to reunion and banquet at Augustine's, Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening. Hamilton Aldrich presided. Those present were William Lilly, Henry C. Parsons, Judge J. W. F. White, William H. Armstrong, Andrew Reed, Judge William McLean, Charles Brombead, Levi Rooke, Judge Harry White, William E. Littleton, Edward C. Knight, Wayne Mac-James W. M. Newlin, Judge William B. Hanna, ex-Attorney General Henry W. Pal-mer, John Price Wetherill and Rasselar

In response to a call from the members to state what were the prospects of constitution-al enforcement, Mr. Newlin said that a careal enforcement, Mr. Newlin said that a care-ful examination of the piedges made by the various members-elect of the Senate and House, and the record of those who have publicly defined themselves, and the posi-tion of those members whose constituents were particularly interested in breaking up ratiroad abuses, made it clear that a majority railroad abuses, made it clear that a majority of both Houses was in favor of legislation en-forcing Articles XVI and XVII of the constiforcing Articles XVI and XVII of the consti-tution, with appropriate penalties and machin-ery for their enforcement. He also said that the indications were that the legislation would be in the same general direction as the bill reported by the conference committee on the disagreement between the Senate and the disagreement between the Senate and the House at Washington on the Cullom and Reagan bills. The Cullom bill was objected to in the House of Representatives as being too conservative and not stringent enough against the railroad companies, and on the other hand the advocates of the Cuilom bill considered the Resgan bill to be oppressive. The conference bill embodies provisions from both bills, and will doubtless be more satis-

and will denotes be more satisfactory than either as originally passed.

Mr. Newlin then continued: "The bill on behalf of the convention committee is being prepared and will be introduced into the Senate and House of Representatives in the first week of the session. This bill will confirst week of the session. Senate and House of Representatives in the first week of the session. This bill will contain a provision giving the courts the fullest power by quo warranto, mandamus, injunction and attachment, to enforce every provision of Article XVI and XVII of the constitution, at the suit of the common wealth, at the relation of the railway commission provided for, or of the attorney general, or of any district attorney—subject to the control of the attorney general—or of any municipality, corporation, association or person injuriously affected by any act or neglect contrary to said articles of the constitution. The bill provides for prompt and inexpensive hearings and summary methods of redress. Pooling is absolutely forbidden and publicity of rates is required, and penalties imposed for willful infringements of the act, and in cases where the jury finds specially that any litigant with a railroad has been willfully injured the court shall imprison the defondant, and not merely fine him.

"A commission of five members, appointed by the governor, is provided for. Its findings and leaves the prime faile evidence on ones-

"A commission of five members, appointed by the governor, is provided for. Its findings shall be prima facie evidence on questions of individual damage, and its decision shall be final as to the right of the railroad company to do the acts complained of. All the expenses of the railroad commissioners, other than for special inquiries in particular cases, shall be borne by all the railroad and canal companies in proportion to their capital stock tax. In particular cases when the railroad company is found to be in default the entire expense of the inquiry is to be charged to the particular company as cesta." to the particular company as cests.

DEATH OF DENNIS BROGAN.

He Dies From Injuries Received In a Terrible Fall on Christmas Day. Dennis Brogan, who fell down the stairs it the public hall in Quarryville, on last Satirday, the account of which appeared in Monday's INTELLIGENCER, died at his home in Colerain township, about poor. Tuesday. From the time of his terrible fall be remain unconscious until within a few hours of his leath, when he recovered his senses and was able to talk to his family and receive the

ast rites of his church, which were adminis-tered by Rev. Father McEihaney. Donn's was a native of Ireland, and came from Donegal when he was 18 years old. After landing he soon started to this county, and stopped on "the Moderwell Farm" in and stopped on "the adocerwent raim" in Drumore to stay over night; he took a job and worked for Moderwell's for years. He never left the lower end of the county, and was always an industrious man and never wanted for a job. He was a fine specimen of wanted for a job. He was a fine specimen of a big-hearted frishman, and had a large cir-cle of friends. He was a good singer and could render an Irish song better than many of the stage Irishmen. He was an active member of St. Catherine's Catholic church of Drumore, where his remains will be in

In polities be was an earnest and unflinching Democrat. He had three daughters living in this city and one in Harrisburg. At the time of his death he was 65 years of age.

SAD ENDING OF A JOKE Man Becomes Insane Through Fright and Dies-His Eventful Career.

Franklin R. Goodhart, a well known Read ing sporting man, died Tuesday evening aged about 60 years. Two weeks ago be was so badly scared in a saloon by practi-cal jokers that he became violently insane. Knowing that Goodhart, whose mind had previously been strong, was easily fright-ened, several acquaintances executed a mock murder before his eyes and fled in terror from the place. From that time on he was hopeless lunatic, and died from the ner vous prostration caused by fright. Goodhart was a notorious gambler and made and lost two fortunes in his time. In '49 he wont to California, and a year later came back with \$9,000 in dust. Cards soon swept it all with \$9,000 in dust. Cards soon swept it all away, and he followed Yankee Robinson's circus for two years as a sharper, his forte being three card monte and faro. Then he and "Canada Bill," one of the most notorious confidence men of his time, made a tour of the country. They "worked" the Western railroads and Mississippi steamboats, and both pocketed winnings by thousands. During the war Goodhart operated in the Union camps and before its close had accumulated a fortune. About 1867 he went with Tom Coleman and Harry Hartman to Chicago and won \$30,000 at faro in one sitting, breaking the bank. This money was soon gone and Goodhart's luck leit him. Of recent years, being partially paralyzed, he has confined his operations to country fairs, using dice on green countrymen. He leaves a wife and two children. away, and he followed Yankee Robinson

Israel Smith, whose racket on Christma eve was noted on Monday, was heard by Alderman Barr on Tuesday evening. drunkenness and disorderly conduct he was committed to jail for fifteen days, and the cases against him for maticiously breaking the windows of George Kircher's hotel, and assaulting David Edwards and Joseph Hammond he was returned to the January

Tuesday evening the fire committee councils opened the proposals for the fur nishing of oats, straw and chopped corn for the use of the department for the next six months. The contract was awarded to Jonas Eaby at the following prices: Western oats, 42½ cents per bushel; straw, \$12 per ton; chopped corn, 55 cents.

Prof. J. P. Wickersham, of this city, de livered his lecture, "The Fight for Free Schools," before the Lycoming county teachers' institute on Monday evening. The same afternoon Prof. E. O. Lyte, of Millorsville, instructed the teachers on the subject, "Gram-

Instructors at Williamspor

J. Monroe Kreiter, jr., of Harrisburg, a na tive of Littitz, who was the candidate at the last election in Dauphin county sgainst the late Mr. Santo will be an applicant for the vacant registership.

Met For The Last Time. The county commissioners met for the last time this year to approve bills and finish up

WITROCK MAKES CONFESSION

THE CHIEF OF THE RIG EXPRESS MOS-HERT TELLS ALL ABOUT IT.

Large Amount of the Boodle Found Barles Under a Barn-Detectives Rewarded in Taking Witrock, Heavily Ironed, to His Mother's Home for a Search.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 29.—On the arrival of the 9 o'clock Rock Island train less evening four Pinkerton detectives in of Fred Witrock alighted and took a close carriage for the residence of his mot Minmi street. Arriving at the resider entered the house. The chief deman the premises be placed in his charge when a thorough search commenced. The United Press correspondent endeavored to gain an entrance into the building, but was ordered to remain on the cutside. One of the detectives stepped out on the porch and stated nothing could be learned concerning the presence of Witrock and the officers in Leaves worth; that to-day they would be in a position to talk. Every door to the house, which is a ene-story brick, was bolted and barred, and two of the officers were placed in charge of Witrock, while the other two commenced a search of the premises. No statement could be had concerning their intended departure, but it is believed that they will go to Kannas City on the 4:45 Missouri Pacific train. Among the number to be arrested is Dan Moriarity, the yard master at St. Louis at the time of the robbery. Your correspondent has failed to get any clue to his whereabouts since one o'clock yesterday. He was lest seen at that hour and parties who were shad-owing him have lost track of him, and claim that he is not in the city nor at his home The appearance of Witrock with the four de-tectives at the Union depot, although hurried through the crowd, created the wildest excitement, as several parties knew Witrock

and attempted to follow after them.

LATER.—Witrock has made a full confession of the robbery, but owing to the lateness of the hour it cannot be stated who are his accomplices. A large amount of money has been recovered, it having been conces s box under a barn near the house, The detectives were taken to the spot last night and the box dug up. It was brought to this city by Cook and concealed by him and three other young men whose names are not known. The amount of money recovered is stated to be \$19,000.

\$82,700 the Amount Stolen. CRICAGO, Dec. 29.-Said Colonel L. C. Weir, manager of Western division of the Adams Express company: "We've got the last one directly or remotely connected with the express robbery. The working up of the case was one of the shrewdest pieces of detec-tive skill in the history of this country. Six of the gang are now in custody. We had seven, but let one go. His name is Burnaus but we had nothing particular to hold him on. Haight planned the whole job and Witrock executed it; the others are only seemsories after the act."

Col. Weir does not believe that Messenger Fotheringham was implicated. "Witrock," said he " is a bright; fellow, who was never before engaged in a criminal act. The mo tive that led him to commit this robbery was no doubt affection for his mother, who about a year ago, mortgaged her Leavenworts (Kan.) home, and gave the money to her son to start in the coal business at Chicago.
The mortgage was about due and Witrock, desperate at the thought that his mother should suffer for his carelesaness, joined Haight in the robbery. Witrock comes of excellent people. There is no sentimentality about that; he has nerve, too. When he reached Kansas City, after the robbery, he had all the booty in a satchel, carrying it around with him.

While sitting in a saloon with Oscar Cook, claimed Witrock, "they've got me." eyeing the bobbles a second, he beckoned them over and invited them to drink and sat oysters, saying in answer to one of the "coppers" who seemed amszed at the large order, "O, I've got lots of stuff, I'm the man who robbed the 'Frisco express night before last." The police thought the remark was a bluff. The secret of our success is that we spared no expense in hunting the robbers. The amount stolen was exactly \$82,700, and of that amount about \$40,000 will be recovered. Mrs. Haight has also been arrested

She has in her possession about \$12,000 of

SATHER INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—For Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware for twenty-hours, comm ing at 3 p. m : Light snow, northerly winds

ONCE IN LANCASTEE.

Rev. Waldo Messaros, Now on Trial in Philadelphia. Waldo Mossaros Rothelle, the Philadelphia preacher now on trial for assault Mrs. Coulson with a felonious intent, wonce a resident of Laucaster county. lived with a Mr. Forsythe in the lower of the county in the latter part of 1874. The records of the quarter sessions court show that he was returned to the April sessions of 1875 for being the father of an illegitimate child, of which Mary A. Sellers was the mother. for being the father of an illegitimate child, of which Mary A. Sellers was the mother, When the girl went before the grand jury, however, she told a remarkable story. She testified that Messaros was not guilty of the offense charged, and that she had been induced to name Messaros as the father of begchild by John H. Walker, who was the guilty party. The grand jury ignored the bill, and returned an indictment against Walker for fornication and bastardy. Walker's counsel demurred to the indictment on the ground that they could not find Walker's counsel demurred to the indict-ment on the ground that they could not flad a true bill, without a formal complaint bav-ing been presented to them and the court sustained the demurrer. While these pro-ceedings were pending Walker skipped, be-came a ingitive from justice and has never-since that time returned to this county. One of the counsel for Messaros was in this city a few days ago and learned the above facts, and will probatly use them for the defense in the

FOUND IN THE GAS RUN.

barly use them for the defense in the

The Dead Hody of an Infant Discovered by Some Hoys While at Play. This forenous a number of boys, who had been to the Conestoga skating, were playing just above the flour mill at Graeff's Landing, when they found the dead body of a male child to the gas rue, Just below the

when they some the dealer when the point where it is crossed by a small bridge.

They informed a number of persons in the neighborhood and a large crowd of persons were soon at the place. This afternoon the coroner and Dr. Compton drove down to the place and the child was fished from the creek. A jury was impanuelled and an inquest was held. The doctor gave it as his opinion that the child was sull-born and of between 6 and 7 months development. Inquiry was made in the surrounding neighborhood, but no one knew anything concerning the child. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts and the body was taken to the almshouse for interment. The body was wrapped in a small place cloth and the impression is that it came does from town in the last freshet.

Henry Shubert, auctioneer, sold sale, Tuesday evening, at the house, the property belonging to the Jacob Graham, deceased, situated south side of West King street, No. 1 Lewis Harple for \$1,530.